The way in which the Speaker gave the goby to the Bill for this Session.

erespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1853. The Journal of the House, Monday, May 3,

1852, contains the following entry: 1852, contains the following entry:
Jeurnal, p. 663.

"Bill of the Senate (No. 64) entitled an act to provide for
the secretainment and sinkinction of claims of American
eithers for spoliations committed by the French prior to the
list day of July, 1861, was rean a first and second time.

"Mr. Hibbard moved that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the Scate of the Union.

"Mr. Thomas H. Bayly moved that it be referred to the
Cammittee on Foreign Affairs.

"The Specker stated the question to be upon the motion subestimate by Mr. Hibbard.

"On motion of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, at 34 o'clock,
M., the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 Mr."

On the 20th day of Jennary, 1853, the House voted
to proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

o proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

This decision having been made, the order of business

uces was as follows, as provided by House Rule No.

" let : Message and other Executive Communications

"let: Message and other Executive Communications.
"2c: Messages from the Senate, and amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of the House.
"3d: Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and executive residue, that they be referred to Committee and put ender cony; but if, on being read a second time, No service Research and the constant, they are to be ordered to their third reading unless objection be made; in which case, if not otherwise ordered by a majority of the House, they are to be laid on the table in the general file of hillse, they are to be laid on the table in the general file of hillse, they are to be laid on the table in the general file of hillse.
"4th: Engrossed bills and bills from the Senate on their third reaching.

third reacing.

"Sch Bills of the House and from the Senate, on the Speaker's table, on their engrowment, or on being ordered to a bind reading, to be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they passed to a second reading.

"The messages, communications and bills on his table baving been disposed of, the bycaker shall then proceed to call the orders of the day."

The business under the first and second heads in the

above classification, having been disposed of on the 20th of January, the Speaker announced Senate bill (No. 309) " To Prohibit Public Executions in the District of Columbia," as the next business in order.

Mr. Waleb, of Md., asked if the Senate bill (No. 64) in reference to the French Spoliations, did not have precedence of bill No 369. The Speaker replied that it did not, insemuch as the fermer belonged to the 5th class under Rule 27, whereas the latter was in the 3d

From this decision of the Speaker Mr. Walsh appealed; and on a motion to lay the appeal on the table, made by Mr. Venable, of N. C., the Speaker was sustained, by a vote of 91 to 80.

The House Journal (p. 616) contains the following entry:
"A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their,

Secretary. "Mr. Spraker: The Senate have passed bills of the fol-

lowing titles, viz.:

"S. 64. An act to provide for the Ascertainment and Satisfaction of Claims of American Citizens for Spoliations committed by the French prior to the Sist day of July, 1801.

"S. 509. Au set to Problish Public Executions in the District of Columbia; in which I am directed to sak the concurrence of this House.

"And then he withdrew."

No action had been taken upon either of the forego ing bills, except as above stated, on the French bill May 3, 1852

It was not demed, but admitted, that the French bill was put in order in its class, so that the only question was whether it belonged to the 3d class or to the 5th. The Speaker, to sustain his decision, was obliged to assume that the French bill was on its engrossment, or third reading—as it had already been engrossed by the Senate, it must have been the latter, if either. The journal says expressly that the pending ques-

tion when the House adjourned, May 3, 1852, was the motion to commit the bill. The Speaker stated the question to be on that motion. By what rule, usage, or au thority was that motion dropped? How happens it that the question, after the adjournment, was, not to commit, but to order the bill to a third reading ! Did not the motion to commit arrest the third reading of the bill until it should be put and lost, and was it not an objection to the third reading at that time? How in the meanime could that motion lose its place and force? Suppose the bill reached and was before the House, what would be the first question to be decided? would it not be to commit? If not, why not? If it sald be to commit, then it could not be to order the bill to a third reading , for how could the question be upon the third reading, pending a motion to commit made in order, and recognized by the 27th Rule as a motion proper to be made upon bills in the class in which this is acknowledged to have been when the motion was made?

What is the reason of the classification prescribed by the 27th Rule, and why do bills on their first and second reading have precedence of those on their engrossment? Plainly and expressly that they " MAY BE REFERRED AND PUT UNDER WAY." But the Speaker overrides or throws out the motion to refer in this case, and by deciding the question to be on giving the bill a third reading, places it in the fifth class, and where there is not the faintest prospect of reaching it during the present session. "But if, on being read a second time, No MOTION BE-

"ING MADE TO COMMIT, they are to be ordered to their reading, unless objection be made," says the rule.

therefore, the bill could not then be ordered to a third reading, and so would not go into the fifth class, which includes tills upon their engrossment and third read ing, and no others.

Rule 117 provides that, " upon the second reading of "a bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commit-"ment or engrossment." In case of a Senate bill, al-ready engrossed, it would be ready for commitment or

for being ordered to a third reading.

This bill, on the 3d of May, was ready for commitmen or for being ordered to a third reading. Motions to commit were made and entered upon the journal, and were undisposed of when the House adjourned Yet we are told that the question was on giving it a third reading when the adjournment took place, and that it thereby fell into the fifth class.

Upon a motion to commit a bill under consideration at the expiration of the morning hour, or at an adjournment, the uniform practice, it is believed, has been to regard the bill as holding its place, and as the first to be acted upon when the House next proceeds to business in the order or class in which such bill was at the explration of the morning hour, or at the adjournment, as the case may be.

Thus on the 23d of July last, the Speaker stated, upon an appeal taken by Mr. Davis of Indiana, "that, under the uniform practice of the House, based upon the " With rule, if a motion to commit had been left pending when the House passed from its consideration, it would have retained its place in the morning hour business."

By the same rule, and for the same reason, a bill in the 3d class, there having been a motion to commit when the House passed from its consideration, would retain its place in the business of that class.

From the foregoing exposition it will be seen that Mr. Speaker Boyd has taken the responsibility to defeat the passage of the French Spoliation Bill by violently ruling it out of reach at the present session.

Frauds on Seamen in National Vessels, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1853.

Senator Hale's resolution, to day, was aimed at sgents who, by Islse and fraudulent precenses, defraud American sailors. Last session a bill passed, by the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Commit tee, and entirely without external appliances, to pay double wages to sultors employed in United States ve-sets on the Pacific coast. When the Vandalia and Vinconnes arrived, J. Knox Walker seat letters to the pursers of these vessels, claiming the passage of this law through his instrumentality, and asking contributions the seamen and officers as remuneration for his services in the matter. Walker succeeded in getting over \$3,300 out of the crows of these two vessels. Mr. Hale will be after other maranders of our marine

The negotiations of Messrs. Green & Johnson for The Republic have falled, and it is now said that silton, late public printer, is treating for it, for Blair & Company.

The intelligence from Massachusetts, of the probable election of Ashmuu to the United States Seaate, is very gratifying to the Whige here.

Gen. Cass, who is under promise to vote for Radger, will probably vote to lay the matter on the table. Com. Stockton calls this evasion.

Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Soulé and Dodge (Iowa) speke against Eadger to day, and Messra. Walker and Stockton favorably. The Commodore's speech was warmly commended.

The effort to get special legislation for the

the problem and the high and the table.

benefit of the India Rubber Company has been overwhelmed in the House

Senators Downs and Soulé, who have been estranged since the passage of the Compromise-so much so as not to be on speaking terms-have been reconciled by the interposition of mutual friends.

Samuel Strong, recent head of the work of enlarging the Capitol, courts rigid investigation, and will come out of the matter unscathed. The House Committee on Commerce has

agreed upon a reciprocity bill, differing somewhat in its details from the other.

It is rumored that Wells, who, by Pierce's influence, was set aside for Atherton as U. S. Senator, will have the Marshalship of this District. Some fourteen aspirants and retinues of subordinates are trembling for fear that New-Hampshire will fill all the minor district dependencies of the Marshalship.

On Sunday evening, at the Methodist Church in the First Ward, by contributions made for the purpose, Gen Scott and his wife, and Gen, Pierce and wife, were made life members of the Parent Methodist Missionary Society.

There is great astonishment here that Rufus Choate should have accepted the office of Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Cotton and Grain Markets Steady,

The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Cometock, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 12, with 49 passengers, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Dates, Liverpool and London 12th. Paris 11th.

The British and North American Mail steemer Africa arrived at Liverpool Sunday night, 9th inst., at five minutes before nine o'clock.

The U.S. Mail steamer Hermann having had her damages promptly repaired, sailed Monday, 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for New York.

The British West India Mail steamer Mardelens arrived at Southempton forenoon of Jan. 8, wish dates from Vera Cruz to Dec. 5, and bringing on freight \$1,671,000, of which \$48,622 are to accou Mexican dividends. The Magdalens lost seven of her ercw from yellow fever.

The new Cunard steamer Alps, Capt. Wickman, has arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, and will be dispatched punctually, on 2d prox., for New-York The following is a list of the Arctic's pas-

The following is a list. Of the Arctic's passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance Davis, Dr. J. E. F. Ropiden, Searer of dispatches from the U. S. Legation of Nagion and Constantinople, Mrs. Rouldon, Moss France. Messer, George Colobura, Google Colobura, Aliced Seilerd, James E. Gole, Thomas Rings, Edward Faller, Eagene Francesco, Charles Luisson, B. Oothour, James Philips, Mr. and Mrs. With Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Petcher Barper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Perse, Mass Sander, John N. Hale, Frederick Lodwag, Edward Bowwill, Frederick Popt. Laveno Sansa, N. W. Stayrescat, Jun Federa Konndon, Sanstary, John N. Hale, Frederick Lodwag, Edward Bowwill, Frederick Popt. Laveno Sansa, N. W. Stayrescat, Jun Federa Konndon, Sanstary, Joseph J. G. Smith, Don Juna Zamesse, Jacob Chimberlio, Edward Lawer, C. P. Massiant, F. Canasiaras, F. T. Sargenter, Walter Carpenter, Goodaw Gayrena, Wan Curlibert, E. H. Hatton, C. G. Hattini, Engree Soft, A. Eisenstock, F. Ruberland, Total 49.

ENGLAND.

American Diplomatic Salaries.

It is not often that we are treated with a morsel of anusing and innocent gossip in direct connection
with political sflairs; but such a treat is furnished to us
now in the replies of the American Foreign Ministers to
inquiries from their own state department about the
sufficiency or insufficiency of their salaries to maintain
them at toreign courts. These letters—given in another
column—will be as useful as they are are entertaining
and we are glad they have found their way to us. They
are highly instructive; and the amusement they afterd
is compatible with cordial respect for the republican
principles and usages which they bring under our
notice. There is no need to point out the peculiarity of
that republican jealousy which takes care that public
men shall not be enriched by office. Our dinancial reformers are fond of repeating the facts of what the salaries of the Prosibilent and heads of departments at
Washington are. Those salaries were fixed three-quarters of a century ago. They carry us back to the days of
Franklin's sleek brown suit; and of Washington's settlement of accounts;—his demand of two-pence change,
which some people think sublime (the two-pence being
public money, at a time of extreme pressure to support
the troops) while others are so venturesome as to say
that Weshington could not be a great man if he asked It is not often that we are treated with a mor-

public money, at a time of extreme pressure to support the troops) while others are so venturesome as to say that Weshington could not be a great man if he asked for two pence change.

These salarise carry us back to the days when the wife of an officer said to another lady, "Where is that pin that I lent you yesterday? pins being, like shoes and boots, and coets, and many articles of food, unprocurable under the stress of the war. When the patriots and their families began to emerge from their honorable destination, and mear returned to the plow and the shop, and women found something to cook, and something to sew, the salaries appointed to public officers appeared abundantly sufficient to support the dignity of a republic whose grandeur lay in quite another direction than equipage. Times are changed, however. Young men now do not marry as soon as they love, as Judge Socy

whese grander lay in quite another airceton than new identification. The grand product of the pr rulness each. These are the incidents which were no contemplated when American diplomatic aslaries wer fixed, any more than the price of royal-mutton chop commission which are present appointer staires with a fixed, any more than the price of royal-mutton et was considered in appointing the incomes of the daters of George III, one of whom complained of the enal impositions practiced on her, to the point of a ton chop being supprocurable in teaching for less thalf a rules.

half a guines.

The principle which decided the amount of American selatics was wise, and therefore truly respectable;—the principle that office in a democratic republic, must not be made a means of wealth, or even a resource for not be made a means of wealth, or even a rescurce for subsistence; and in this view the salaries of United States Ambassadors were fixed at \$8,000, or about \$2,100, with a sum for outfit. For a long series of years, American Ministers in Europe have found it smushly impossible to live on this incume, keeping up what they consider the dignity of their country, and overclaing due beophalisty to their traveling country men. Whether their view of the dignity of their country would have been sanctioned by Franklin, or even by Washington, if their ghosts could now glide through the apartments of the legations on festive nights, there is no saying. We are disposed to think that the more republican planness is seen in those abodes the higher will be the respect commanded, but this is scarcely an alkidrs of ours. The fact is, that one of two evils now attends upon the smallness of these salaries; either the choice of a Foreign Minister must be respicted to the very small number of rich mon in the States who are quellized more or less; or there must be such frequent changes of officials as are seriously detrimental to the diplomatic service. A minister finis, from the time of his arrival in a foreign capital, his manny running cut so fast that, after a year or two, he goes home ruined or to escape ruin. The inquiries now issued seem to show that these each have been more services than that of a relexation of the primitive republices simplicity; and there exclus lave become more services than that of a relexation of the primitive republices simplicity; and there so have been become more services than that of a relexation of the primitive state of things; but if the Amaricans really believe that the dignity of their country is involved in their Ministers living in the style of European Ambassadors, it is clear that we are likely to see a change.

Meantime, here are the statements—curiously alike in some particulars and diverse in others. One is tolerably brief, simple, and to the purpose—the letter of an opulent marginary subsistence; and in this view the salaries of United States Ambassadors were fixed at 89,000, or about

the sake of free air and health—very pleasant, but ex-pensive, from its distance from the market. And glimpees open to him, no doubt, in the midst of the heat and glare of the trees in Pennsylvania av., at Washing-ton, shading his walk to the Capitol; and of the board-

and giare of the trees in Pennsylvania are, at Washington, shading his walk to the Capitol; and of the boarding-house table epread, without trouble from the distance of the market, for his return with brother members—aperad with four-and-twenty kinds of birds, with the canvas-back duck—the local dainty and national pride—in the midet.

Here is a letter, too, from that damp place, the Hagae, which raises before us the vision of the house in the wood, to which so many Ministers have followed so many Sovereigns, during centuries of festivity. The Minister thinks, as his colleagues think everywhere else, that that particular place is the most expensive of all, unless it be London. From Madrid, a view a afforded of "the tree-less table land," where there are no roads, where water is brought on men's backs, and everywhere when where it is the to choose between the nucles and the men in regard to all these makes up the comforts of life. Parched in rummer, cold in winter, with wind costing a cent per pound, and everything else in proportion, it is clear that no genileman's family can live on \$2,000 a year in any style. The corriage, which was brought from New York to Cediz for 50 dollars, could not be got to Madrid for less than 300 more. This is majusestonably one of the dearest capitals in Europe," says the Minister. So thinks the Minister at St. Petersburgh. "St. Petersburgh is emphatically, and in every respect, an artificial city—artificially built, and artificially sustained. It is dependent for all its supplies on discant regions; the necessaries of life are exportitantly high, while the tastes and habits of the place are extrawagnat. "Ah, how unlike the above a tome, where the water rums beside the field, and the bread is in the barn, and the fowls are about the door, and the mills that make the clothing are on the other side the hill!! From St. Petersburgh, the way is to Berlin, the Brutish Ambussalor has £4,000 a year, the American says, while he, living as cheely so possible, cannot yet home in two or three

At Berlin, the British Ambassador has \$2,000 a year, the American says, while he, living as closely as possible, cannot get home in two or three years without large waste of his private fortune. Vienna is as bed as London or Paris; but the daughter lives misloly at Graefenberg; and, if both ends meet, it must be thanks to the water-cure. Constantinople is worst of all. To the traveled this letter opens up familiar scenes of rurbaned servants, who, to the amazement of Americans, cannot be induced to do more than one thing cach. They are, to be sure, the last remove from the American Jack of all trades; surely, a perpetual despair to an American employer who has to be economical. The longing to live at Pera in the winter, as everybody else does, is quite pathetic in this letter; and so is the consciousness of magnanimity in dispensing with the reclame which is supposed to constitute dignity in Tarkish eyes.

The Minister need not fear. Turks are so for like other men that they can respect consciousness and consistency; and a man graced by the conditione and anthority of his Government will be respected by them, be his servants many or few. We wish we could see a little more of this nesurance in these interesting letters. There is, we fear, a little of the hesitation and formality, a little of the dread of anything sefra dig, which is apt to beset American ladies who have read novels of our silver fork school, when they are caught housekeeping by English visitors. When once convinced that English people keep house too, all is bright and cheerful at once. And so, if these gentlemen saw how truly dignified and serious are those pocuniary details, when the money in question is public money, and the case in question that of the preservation of republican simp letty, they would tell their tale with absolute readiness and cheerful as once his production of the French Court of tro-day, on the one hand, to the pranks of our own diplomatic chapel master at Vienna on the other, it is undentable that the dincipality in reade

In the political world there is nothing astir. if we except the contested election between Mr. Gial-stone and Mr. Ferreval, for the representation in Parlia-ment, of Oxford University. The pull will be kept open for some days, and in the meantime the race is

"neck and neck."

During the past season much astonishment was created in the London Corn market by the purchase on the Continent of many cargoes of grain, which were imported and sold at a price less than the cost. It was immediately sormised that such transactions could only be carried on for political objects. At one time it was rumored that they had been undertaken by the Protectionist party with a view of depressing the Wheat market at the time of the elections, so as to increase the dailike of the agriculturists to free trails but crease the dislike of the agriculturists to free trade; but crease the dislike of the agriculturists to free trade; but this met with little credence, and another equally unlikely surmise was offered, to the effect that they had been conducted at the expense of the French Government to lessen the English demand for French Flour, and thus to keep prices in that country down to a point that would insure popular contentment during the arrangements for bringing about a declaration of the Empire. The general calculations were that the sum lost by the operation was not less than £100,000. It now transpires that a Grain merchant named Freis had been engaged in fergery to an incredible extent, and it is expected that the investigation into his afters will sected with both in London and Liverpool, as well as abroad.

During the year just ended 621 ships, conveying 217,439 passengers, left the port of Liverpool for America and Australia. In the year 1851 the number was 667 ships and 196,890 passengers, being an increase of 14 ships and 20,569 passengers.

The New-York correspondent of The London Times writes a sensible letter on the financial condi-tion and prospects of the United States at the present moment. He says that confidence is unbounded, insul-vency almost unheard of, and still without any excessive very amost unicard of an still wands any excessive speculation in fact that the commercial, the financial and producing character of the country never stood so high as at present. The Thouse being the authority old-fishioned increasible men swear by this letter will not be without influence. It concludes however, with a recommendation to be cautious of investment in fancy subreads to the cautious of investment in fancy

A colored man named Alfred Thomas Wood has been preying upon the religious public in England for some time past, under the character of the Minister of the Providence Protestant Church in Monrovis, and soliciting subscriptions for the spread of the gospel in Liberts. The Liverpool clergy, of course, recommend-ed him to their Christian friends, but some one less zealous for the faith, or less credulous, had him as hended at Hull on a charge of obtaining money as false pretences. His trial came off has week, the ch

A man, named Henry Horler, was executed on the 10th in front of the yell of Newgste, for the nur-der of his wife. The wretched criminal was so pro-trated by fear that be had to be supported by stimulants I by fear that he had to be supported by stimulants able him to make a decent appearance on the scaf-An immense crowd was on hand to be edited by the spectacle. About 10,000 persons enjoyed a similar entertainment at York on the 8th, in the case of Alfred Weddington, hanged for murdering his illegitimate 1,23.

Don Mercuerio, Montevidean Minister, went assenger by the Brazilian mail steamer Tweed, from outhampton, Jas. 10, for Montevideo. The Duke of Wellington has been appointed

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed Master of the Horse to the Cueen. The will of the late Duke is stated for registry at 2500,000 storling.

Last week, in unloading the ship Brands-combe at Leath, with grano from Fern, the remains of three human bodies were discovered, but how they came to be overlooked in loading the cargo, is not so clear.

A "literary and artistic basquet" was held at Braningham on the Rh lint, and as it comprised the loating literary and artistic element of the town of Braninghem, it excited a good deal of local interest. Sir C. L. Eastlake, Kenry Mesdows, J. Leach, D. Roberts, Pickersgill Crownick, Chas, Dickers, and other artists and literary men of eminence were present. A salver and diamond ring were presented to Chas. Dickers on the occasion. Dickens on the occasion.

The departures from the port of London for The departures from the port of London for the Australian Colonies, during the past week, were two vessels to Sydney, one to Victoria, one to Adelaide, and one to Launcetown, Van Dieman's Land. No abute-ment is observable in the activity of exporters, and large entries of almost every species of produce and manufac-tured goods continue to be made. Among them are many heavy articles for the winter trade, and provisions also continue to be and to considerable superities. also continue to be sent in considerable quantities. Freights remain very high, but the amount of emigration is at present limited.

ome excitement has been caused in Dublin Some excitement has been caused in Dublin by a second charge of murder brought against Eliwan, the artist, who was recently tried and condemaed on what many think insufficient evidence, for the murder of his wife, at Ireland's Eye, a secinded island on the Irish Cosst. The alloged victim is a Mr. Bawer, a ministure painter, possessed of considerable property, which some years since he made over to Kirwan, and soon afterward disappeared. The capital sentence against Kirwan for his wife's murder has been commuted into imprisonment for life. The London theater managers, aided by the

pectable portion of size press, are making an effort to away with the "free pass" system, the "dead-heads" ving increased so opermously that Charles Mathews mplains they amount, at his theater, the Lycoum, to campaints they amount, at his theater, the Lyceum, to £150 a week; and that orders are presented at the box doers by privates in the foot guards, claiming to be

Rev. John Scoble, known in America from his connection with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is retiring from office, and over £1,000 have been subscribed to present him with a testimogial. FRANCE.

From France we have little beyond the de From France we have fittle beyond the defar every one to find his place under the new region.

The Prince de Wagram, for instance, has resigned in
disgust his position of Senator, because he was not appointed. "Grand Huntsman," which office he undatums
was made heredizary by the First Napoleon in the family of Marshall Berthier. M. Dupin is thought to have
still the intention to accept the post of Procureur General at the Court of Cas-ation, but acts probably on his
ewn maxim—" If fant laiser becarder erant, pur comon a gara mins rice à dire auris."

Captain Belveze is appointed Commander of naval station of New Foundand, and Col. Brunst re-places Col. Delatage in the military command of Mar-

The Ministers of Tuscany, Baden and Hanover presented their credentials to the Emperor on 8th inst. M Kisseled has been accredited as Russian Minister at Paris. On 7th the Ministers of Bavaria and Würtemberg presented their credentials.

We are indebted to Berlin correspondence for We are indebted to Berlin correspondence for the information that the credentials by which Pru-sia recognized the Empire consisted of three papers. The first acknowledges the Scaatis Consultion and the pissisted as an internal political event with which Prussia has nothing to so but accept it; the second declares that Prussia acts in this matter in unison with Austria and finesis, and accepts with satisfaction the saurance that the Emperer will observe exitting treaties, and pursue the Mension of the Control of the Control of the Emperor as Measter, soon free. The Russian note is said to be much larger, and to enter into various statuments and remarks with refer are to the new Empire.

After the little inst. the tartif on coal and After the 15th inst., the tariff on coal and

After the form instance and one account of the modifier as followed raw coal, from the son to H lieum, 50 centimes; by the river Meuse and the Department of the Mosello, 10 centimes; by all other points, 15 centimes the 100 kilogrammes. Iron in humps weighing 15 kilogrammes and upwords from Blancaisseron inclusives to Mont G users exclusive, if from the adjoining districts, 4 trance; if from elsewhere, 7 francs; by all other points, 7 francethe 100 Some curious stories are current respecting Some Citrolis stories are carried expected the zeal with which the police ferret out imaginary plots against the State. One poor fellow was brought before the Correctional Court at Paris, for having called the Emperor "Boustraps." The Court was exceedingly puzzled to know the meaning of this term applied to its Majesty, and concluded it contained some formulable menace against the Chief of the State. It was, however, explained by the ingenious prisoner, thus: Bon, meant Boulogne: So a, Strasbourg, and Pa, Paris—suggesting the three most important events in the career of the Prince! Another man was observed when drinking in a Caberet, to draw lines with a penkinic across the head of the Emperor on a five franc piece. The act was construed into a desire to scratch the angust countenance of the Emperor himself, so the offender was taken into custedy. And the imperial Court at Paris has just countenance the sentence of a fine and costs imposed by the Tribunal of Troyes on two Protestant Ministers, M. M. Recerdon and Dugand, who, while solemnizing worfaip, with about 20 persons, were apprehended and fined on our sugicion of being met for political objects.

The story cross that M. de Lacour, French.

The story goes that M. de Lacour, French Minister at Vienns, came near losing his place on account of his duliness in not seeing that the Princess Caroline Vasa preferred Albert of Saxony to Napoleon Everybody about the Court was said to have essed the fact, except the Minister, who became sible of the lady's fickleness too late to remedy the

A series of festivities commences at the Tuildries on 12th inst., to be continued during the re-mainder of the winter.

A Havre paper says: "A passenger by the American packet ship lease Bell has just been arrested by the police at Havre, and a considerable number of Secialist psumphlets found in his possession, were

The Trappist Monks have taken possession of a new monastery building for them in the Depart-ment of the Gers. It is on a wild and desert spot called Note-Dame-du Desert, nearly on the borders of the four departments—Gers, Tain roome and Hautes Pyrennees.

The Univers says: A general subject of con-The Univers says: A general subject of con-versation at Rome is the recent conversion to the Cath-olic faith of Dr. Ives, the Angleon Bushop of Carolinain the United States. Dr. Ives had, for a long time, em-traced Pareyite opinions, and felt strong sympathy for the Catholic religion, which had subjected him to much remonstrance. Since he has been at Rome, he has put himself in relation with Monsigner Gill, the Catholic Bishop of Virginia, United States, and addressed himself to Monsigner Taibot, the private Camerice of the Pope, in order to make his solemn abjurstion, and publicly to Monagner Taibot, the private Cameriere of the Pope, in order to make his solemn abjuration, and publicly profess Catholicism. This ceremony took place on the 26th Dec, the Pope in person administering the sarrament to the convert. Dr. Ives, in absadoning the Episcopal Church of the United States, has given up a very savantageous position. His wife at first warmly opposed his intention, but it is said that she niw be, he to defend him against the reproaches of same Protestant ministers, who accompanied the Bishop to Reme.

The taking of Samana by the French is once

mere centralized by the Government journals.

The following piquant sketch of Count Raousset Boulben and his adventures in Sonora, given in the
fewtiteon of the Constitutionnel, is from the pen of M.
Ameder Achard.

The following piquant sketch of Count Raousst-Houlhen and his adventures in Sonors, given in the
fewilleton of the Constitutionsel, is from the pen of M.
Andelse Achard.

Count Raoussel Boulben is a young man of from thirtytwo to thirty-three. He belongs to a good and old family
in the South, where the Province peasants and the Avignon
perters cherish the accellection of his Hermitean strength.
On coming of age he found humself master of a fortune of
from theirty to forty about the second from the strength
On coming of age he found thought make the rain
through in roval style, princidal as well as income. In Africs, whither he went partly to fight and partly to colonise,
he became the great and friend of Marsiel Burgand, with
when he made three or four campaigns with distinction.
When the revolution of February arrived he had some tide
of coming forward as a candidate for the National Assembly,
Accompanied by mue of his friends, he beat up the Corntal
Versissin, making with all the groups, and speaking in all
the clobs. In common with many Southrons, he possessed
the faculty of speaking with warmth, brilliancy, and rapidity,
and his speeches, always extempere, made agreed in
resistor upon the crowd. Sometimes in the republican
public houses, which the polit call habits of the time induced
in to visit, he would entire his philippics by a transmondors
upon the table which would aliver it to atoms, or he would
wrench out a marshe chimney piece with his hand and
throw it upon the door to cut about a discussion.

Takes feats augmented the reputation of his eloquence
with the people. If they gatesmed Demosthenes they almired Agat. The Arignof perfers—that terribe race—acvor called hun anything clse than M. is Counte. M. le
Comits Sout. For them there was but one count in all the
country—the Count de Raousset-Boulbon, just as there was
but one king in Paraphal perfers—that terribe race—acvor called hun anything clse than M. is Counte. M. le
Comits Sout. For them there was but one country in the
substance o

SPAIN.

From Spain we have nothing of interest. The expenses of the Treasury for the present mouth are fixed at 115,244,618 reals. There is no political news, except conten-

There is no political news, except contentions between the various parties in the Cabinet.

The Diario gives an account of the state of railway enterprise in Spain. It appears from it that in 1820, the following lines were conceded to Companies or individuals: Barrelona to Tarracona, Serille to Condova and Andujar; Alexandre de San Juan to Cubbad Real. Matture to Aveyus; Tarracona to Reas; Almanon to Jativa, Serille to Cadis; Murcia to Almeria; Cordova to Masga, Barrelona to Martorell; Monanda to Sabadell; Saragoarato Barcelona, Martorell to Rens. Before 1852 the lines opened were Gras to Valencia. Silla and Benefico, and Langres to Gilon.

The decimal system of weights and measures. The decimal system of weights and measures

iich was to come into operation on the 1st of January, 53, is postpened until 1854 A 1 eturn of the Sherry wines exported dur-

A return of the Sherry wines exported and its the past year, shows the amount to have been 20,302 butts from Xeres, and, 6,522 from Port, St. Mary's.

Government had received dispatches to Sth. ult, announcing the continued quietness of Coba. An arrand to these dispatches were documents containing satisfactory accounts of the finances of the Island. The error condent of The Morning Classicia reports that Geo, Caledo is recalled, also that Schor Quesala is appointed Interdent, the office vreant by the death of the Countile Villaneuva.

· DENMARK.

A final arrangement has been made for the cersion of the Duke of Augustenberg's estates in Sled-wig to the Danish crown. The Duke receives 3,000,000 thalers in Bonds and 350,000 thalers in money.

PRUSSIA.

On 7th inst. the Second Chamber proceeded

On 7th inst, the Second Chamber proceeded to the election of its President for the remainier of the session. The Extreme Right or Tory party put forward Herr Von Kleist Retzew; the Cathohe party Herr Von Waldtott; and the Left or Moderate Constitutional party Grai Schwerein. After three bailots, resulting in an equality of votes for each of the candidates, the President proton gave the casting vote for Count Schwerein. Little or nothing transpires as to the progress of the negociations i etween the Baron Von Barokson the part of Austria and Herr Von Pommer Esche on the part of Prussis. What hite has become known promises well for a satisfactory, though perhaps not speedy result. The negotiations have been removed from the province of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and transferred to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and transferred to the Ministry of France,—a change of rease which seems to imply that neither political nor protective, but only financial considerations shall be allowed to weigh in the matter.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Prokesch-Osten is nominated to the poet of President of the Bund. This appointment which seems to have taken most people by surprise, puts an end to the surmises as to whether this celebrated diplematist would be seen to Rome or Constantinople, in both of which places Austria stands in need of a skillful

ITALY.

Francis Madiai, whose case has excited so Francis Madiai, whose case has excited so much attention in the religious world, is dead in prison at Florence. Mr. Wibtraham Taylor, writing in The Tours, expresses his "firm conviction" that Madiai was pol-oned, and jays that the unfortunate man himself complained that some slow polson was mixed with his food. It will be remembered that Madiai and his wife were imprisoned about 16 months since on the charge of reading the Scriptures. For some time past Madiai had been in a siste of impaired intellect, but, the newspaper accounts say, had been treated without accounts on which were the prison.

Prince Ottavin Lancellotti died at Rome on the 18th December. Being the last of his race, he

the 18th December. Being the last of his race, adopted as his heir a younger son of the Prince Massi

The trial of Guerrazzi, at Florence, had not been brought to a close on the 29th uit. It has extensiver several weeks. The Sardinian papers confirm that Radetzky

The Sarcaman papers country that Raderzay is about to recip the Government of Lombardy. The cause amount for his disgrace are twofold—firstly, he differed in opinion with the Emperor relative to the persons consistently death at Manta; and secondly, he was charged with having treated the Church disrespectfully, by ordering the Rishops to communicate to him their correspondence with Rome, and to for id Romen elergymen from preaching in Lombardy without his permission.

TURKEY.

The Turkish squadron, on its way to blockade the Curt of Montenegro, consists of one smiling and one steam frigate, three schooners and two brigs. Turkish military men are convinced that the operations of the Montenegries are or inducted by foreign officers. From the eat of the insurrection we have no later news. It is said, however, that the difficulty will speedily be adjust-ed by the joint intervention of Russia and Austria.

The Turkish Divan has rejected proposals to regulate the affairs of the Bank of Constantinople. Government has made compensation to the British subjects aggrieved in the affair of the steamer Victory. A Brit sh Consulate has been established at Diarbekir

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Levencot, Jan. II, 1858.
COTYON—The very quiet tone with weich our market closed on Friday has was again fully manifested on Saturday, when he deep set years were enabled to parchase or eather lower terms. Yeste day, however, after receipt of the Africa's advices from hew-York to 25th December, with a more general atterdance of the trade, and a consequent increase a business transacted, the market became somewhat firmer, and the low rates causally submitted to on Saturday were no longer current. To-day, helders have again evinced some desire to realize, and the market closes heavity, and havely supporting the quotations of Friday last, and to of

Robert Makin & Son's Circular.

Robert Mukin & Son's Circular.

Liverscot. Come Exchange. Thesday, Jan. 11, 1853.

We have had a continuance of with weather and frequent heavy rams since Frinay, which have also pervaded the whole of the country, and little if any progress can thus be made of the operations of agriculare, which erromatance naturally strengthens the uneasiness for the future which has now some time prevailed; as no less there come an extraordinary propitious senson for spring sowing, the fatality we have so long experienced from an almost unexampled wet season, it is nearly hopeless to expect, can be efficiently remedied by any efforts which may be applied to countries of the little effect appears, for the present, to be produced on markets from this cause, manually applied to countries the close of the week, with moderate supplies and gradually reducing stocks in the hands of consumers, a somewhat firmer tone, and indications of an early return to greater activity in business; where decline is moted, it arises from the bad condition in which the new Wheats come forward, while superior parcels of both English and foreign have fully apported prices. Extensive contracts have been concluded in Wheat for spring shipment from Black Sea, acc, and there are still a number of cargoes in offer.

The week's supply comprises a large import of foreign Wheat and Floure, the other fresh arrivals are very moderate: the experts are, during the same time, to a fair but not large existin.

We had a fuller attendance of boyers at the morning's

We had a fuller attendance of buyers at the morning a market than for some weeks past, a more general consump-tive inquity for foreign Wirkars, and, upon the aggregate, a fair extruit of business done; prices firm, but not actually dearer; the demand raming more upon Red descriptions, which are now in narrow compass, than the American, of which our immediate supply is chiefly formed. Of farm-ers' Wheat a middling supply, in fair condition, taken off at previous rates. FLOUR must be noted 3d, 49 barrel lower, with a dull sale.

with a dall sale.

In Bazitty and Malt no variation. Brans 6d., and Prays I by qr. cheaper. Fine Oars are scarce and command former rates, but inferior qualities, as well as Oar-Meat, are easier to purchase.

INDIAN CORN. here, is taken only in retail; more inquiry for cargoes aftest, but few offering.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Liveratool., Monday, 1st Month 10, 1853.

Since this day week we have had a quiet Trade. Ware-housed bits of either Wifers or Floors have not been offering at lower prices, but to effect sales ex-ship, a concession of P 70 feb. and 60 P bbl. has been occasionally made.

The weather continues generally very boisterous, with very heavy rains at times.

Gur latest advices from the United States, inform us that the report of the state of this market, P Canada, (the 12th inst.) had produced a finites in New-York, but so little was doing for export that prices were quoted only a shade easier: the shipments of Floors continue to be on the most limited scale. The prices paying at New-York were equal to 25/6 C. F. & L and Liverpeol charges.

Our Import Lies above shows a good supply of Wifers, and a liberal one of Floors—about 3,000 accks of the latter are from Spain.

Thesiay, 1st Month, 11, 1823.

and a liberal one of FLOUR—about 3,000 seeks of the latter size from Spain.

The slay, Let Month, 11, 1323.

We had this morning a better attendance of the local sull-less and dealers than on either of the market days last week, but they conduced their purchases to strictly retail quantities, at the prices current on Friday last. Itad sellars been disposed to have yielded to a reduction of 1/12/12 on the above quotations, a larger business would have resulted, but helders were generally tirm, as with a return of demand an improved value will succeed.

FLOUR continued neglected, but we notice no change in prices. INDIAN CORN on the spot was slow sale, and but title done in cornous effoat, and but few offering. Ours in very limited supply, and with only a restricted inquiry, and in the absence of any business of importance we make no change in the currency. OLYMMAL in an much the same position, 34: the top value of good cuts of common.

Liverpool Cotton MarketJan. 11.

Liverpool Cotton Market ... Jan. 11.

There has been very little change in the market for Cotton since has report, the advices per Africa, to hand on Monday morning, 19th, having merely served to check a temporary depression that manifested itself on Saturday. Prices cannot be said to vary from the quotations, per Europa, which were (Brown, Shipley & Co.'s) for Fair Orleans ... 5d. Middling Orleans ... 5 9-16d. Fair Mobiles ... 5d. Middling Mobiles ... 5d. Fair Dylands ... 5d. Middling Uplands ... 5d. Crimary ... 1435d. Middling Uplands ... 5d. Crimary ... 1435d. Middling Dables, of which 1,500 were on speculation—1,500 being American. Total sales since Thursday, 6th, 18-600 bales; import since Thursday, statte. On the 11th market closed tamely, yet firm for all solid American.

Liverpool Grain Market.

There is no change to report in the Grain Market. Wheat is held firmly against any reduction from the prices of Friday, at which quotations retail purchases are toade. Flour has been dull and is partially noted three-panelower. Indian Coan on the spot is only at retail, but at full rates, few floating cargoes offered or sought. of Wheat and Float are to a good extent.

Liverpool Provision Market. Messrs. McHeury's price list of lith briefly status the the imports of Provisions are light, and the demand for Fine CHEENE saleable at Mrs. BEAT stondy. Land que-

Liverpool Produce Market.

with all faints, at 12 or on the solution of the first terms at 22 ; so bhis Tarions at 30; and 100 has flate. Farren, with all famile, at 2; cld. \$9 ib.

In consequence of the leas of a large cargo of Nitharane.

Sona, together with the reduced state of stocks, as man speciality of mand his spicance, and 230 time in changed hands, on the speciant to arrive, at advanced time.

cales at 1,754 tules.

more expecially in water twist. However, there has been sense inquiry for Bolom qualifies of male. The maters Singerwes for the Eastern markets, and of Pairre Clottes also, are enabled by the contracts whose recognitions have placed in their hands, to exhibit a degree of formers are edged in their hands, to exhibit a degree of formers are edged that which is manifested by spianed in Domestics no improvement is yet observable; near however, and to hear that the home dealers have been been severaged with customers to day.

Mency Market.

with nearly a mill on pounds sterling awe a bacyond; the market; and Tursday Consols closed, for accoun-roomer, at 100 at 100; Turses-and-a-closarter Fer Coun-d 100; Bank Stock 2000; 20; Exchequer Bills 51/20 Foreign Stock well supported.

Review of the British Core Trade.

From the Na Lane Stycess.

The calm by which the Wheat trade has been characterized during the last icringht has, in our opinion, been quite in accurdance with a sund and heathly eath of he tess. The effect of so material artise as that which too place in prices the first two or three weeks in December would naturally creater descree of causion on the part of packett operators. This does not in general occur in times of great speculation; but, when ar advance is found on some less, it is usually gradual, and with occas onal pauses in he, yeward mevement; merchants and militers, after having secure deafficient to provide for their wants for a few weeks, or month in advance, wait to watch the course of evaluation in advance, when the rest of great losses. A large projection of what was bought previous to, and during the never of the part of the large weeks of military and the provide the provides of a military and advance, has not gone into consumption.

Stocks in the hands of military dealers and bakers, has not reduced into a narrow compass, and a material control has meanwhile taken place in the quantity of Wheat in granney at the principal ports; we are, therefore, inclined to think that we are out he eve of a further advance. That buyers would profer to wait for the expected supplier from the Baltic asm Black Seas may be readily integrible to think that we are out he eve of a further advance. That buyers would profer to wait for the expected supplier on the Baltic asm Black Seas may be readily integralled but we question whether they are in a position to holded much longer, and it may be doubted whether they would gain any material advantage by further delay, as imported any perfectly cognissant of the fact that they must have all Wheat. The weather bas not improved since our lack, unimense quantity of rain his failen, and in many difference of the land intended to be sown with wheat institut has yet been seeded. The prospects for the influence of the pupils of the land int

Lane.

The accounts from Ireland respecting the weather are si
a very desponding nature. Constant rain had, we are leformed, caused out-door work to be wholly suspended, and
he autom seed time must have been even more disastrose
there than an this side of the channel. Potatees had beo market: the pourer classes had therefore been compelle to consume Indian core and outment, and this accounts for the is symicance of the singundance are for singular transfer in the second of the interest of outs from these. That it had will continue to require large importations owhers, four and Indian core all through the spring we summer, cannot be doubted; and though it is certain that

the last out crup in that country gave a very good does not appear probable that she will be in a pot expert to any extent.

LATEST. The Gazette contains a notice from Lord John Russell that the British Government has received from the Ottoman Porte an official announcement the blockude of the Adriatic coast from Dulcigno to the

A German paper says: "Orders have been given to the Agents of the Austrian Governmen Hungary no longer to designate Kossuth and his friends ne "agitators," but to call them "traiters" their offense against Austria being not "agitation" but treason

extreme Turkish frontier, by the Turkish fleet.

The subject of increasing the strength of the Sardinian Navy has been under discussion in the Sardinian Chambers

Dates from Athens to 25th Dec. mention that a change of Ministry was looked for. The missing Australian steamer "Austra-

lian" had arrived at Plymouth, all well, having left the

Cape Nov. 30.

A telegraphic dispatch from Cattare nounces that the Montenegrins had voluntarily shed the walls. This step was taken, it is said, by adviced the Russian Consul at Ragusa. The Turks had not ex-

tered the place, fearing lest it should be mined. A gale in the English channel last night he retarded the transmission of the French mails.

Case of the American Consul at Acapules-Reports of Mr. F. W. Elice to the Depart-Ment of State.

Francis W. Rice to Mr. Webster
UNITED STATES Con

Francis W. Rice to Mr. Webster

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO, April 13, 1821.

Sire: In a previous communication I adverted to the many outrages that are daily committed against the many outrages that are daily committed against an experiment of the facts.

In addition to the intimation contained in that dispatch have to inform the Secretary of State that these outrages are daily continued. A short time since, one wison, an American citizen, was sentenced to labor in the chain-gang three hundred days, at 30 cents per day, pay a debt of one hundred and fifty dollars, which detected to the contained of the contained of the contained of the contained of the second of the contained of the second of the contained of the contained of the contained of the second of the contained of the c

Havre Market ... Jan &

The market for Corrow closed steady yesterlay, was

Market for Manufactures,

From Los Mascienter Guardias.

Manufactures. Tuesday, Jac. 11, 1832.

It appears that the discourating advices from those of the 10th after care to second a declare of its to let \$\Phi\$ in the New-York Cotton market. From New Oriests, assente there are no executed of the effect of that insulfigures. A Mobile, on the 4th December, press were form to Francisco had receded to \$1.05 while, at Sananak of Charleston, the latter had follow to 0.1, \$0, mm, we had both precess and feedles giving way. The receipt we

engaged with customers to day,

Review of the British Corn Trade.